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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Memphis Board of Health reports thirty-six deaths for the week, fifteen from yellow fever.

A Toledo dispatch of Saturday evening, says: Weston reached Edgerton, Ohio, at 5:30 this afternoon. He goes from there to Waterloo, Indiana, fifteen miles further west, to-night, where he will remain over Sunday, and commence the next one hundred mile trial on Monday.

The Wilmington, Delaware, *Daily Commit*, of Saturday afternoon, says: This afternoon ten men (six colored and four white) were lashed at New Castle. The exhibition was witnessed by a large crowd of men, boys and girls. This morning five men were pilloried.

The Tennessee Senate has passed a bill appropriating three and a half millions in aid of the railroads of the State.

J. Smith Taylor, a notorious horse thief, with two other prisoners, escaped from the Nashville jail Saturday.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, on Saturday, postponed the question of union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, until the meeting at Baltimore, in May. The representatives from the Kentucky Synod were admitted.

A mass meeting of Irish citizens was held at Cooper Institute Saturday evening, to protest against infringements on the rights of American citizens of Irish birth on the part of the British Government. Speeches were made by General Halpine (Miles O'Reilley), General Cochran and others. Resolutions favoring the object of the meeting were adopted.

The creditors of the ten National Banks which have failed thus far will realize about seventy per cent., and the total loss to the public will be nearly one million. The circulation will of course be paid in full.

Congress is to be asked to make an appropriation for a new War Department building, the plans for which have been prepared.

Washington specials state that the Attorney General is understood to have expressed the opinion that Surratt can't be legally tried again for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. A new indictment may be drawn, but it is more likely that the prisoner will be discharged by Congressional disposal.

Fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau this week $544,000; shipments $351,970; National Bank currency issued $40,129; fractional currency destroyed $512,840. Receipts of internal revenue for the week $2,114,000.

The steamer Ontario arrived at Boston from Liverpool yesterday.

A fire at Keesville, N. Y., on Saturday night, destroyed the postoffice, telegraph and express offices, drug, dry goods, jewelry and shoe stores; also the office and material of the *Essex County Republican*. Scarcely anything was saved. It is impossible to estimate the losses.

BY MAILS.

On the 20th of October, the Emperor of Austria unveiled an equestrian statue of Prince Schwarzenburg, at Vienna. The Prince commanded the allied armies at the battle of Leipsic. The Austrian nobility and army were fully represented at the ceremony. But the chief interest of the day attached to the two solid squares composed of the veterans of Leipsic, Wagram, Brienne and the Occupation. Hardly one of the whole number was less than seventy-two years old, while several of them were over ninety-five.

A gentleman in Toledo gives the *Blade* the following item: "A man residing in the First ward lost his wife by death at nine o'clock yesterday forenoon; at three in the afternoon he buried her, and at six in the evening he was married again." This is surely "crowding the mourners."

The Platteville (Wis.) *Witness* says Abner Saltzman, of Paris, near Platteville, has received intelligence of a terrible tragedy, which occurred at Little Lake, Mendosino county, California, on the day of the late elections in that county, which resulted in the death of Thomas J. Coates, Wesley Coates, Albert Coates, Henry Coates and Abraham Coates, and in the wounding of Absent Coates, father of the five named, and also James Coates and another brother. The Coateses were all formerly residents of Platteville, and well known. Two of the party engaged against the Coateses in the fight were also killed.

M. Edmond About, writing on the alimentary portion of the late Exhibition, comes down very severely on the chocolate dealers of Paris, whom he accuses partly of poisoning the public with bad chocolate at one franc per pound, or cheating them by making them pay five francs for good. The best quality, he asserts, made from the cocoa of Caracoas ought never to be more than two and a half francs. As for the one franc chocolate, he declares it to be nothing but a compound of cocoas from which all alimentary qualities have been extracted, and then colored with red ochre, and often inferior and less wholesome ingredients.

In Great Britain there are about 700 co-operative associations, having a membership of 200,000 and in Germany about 1,000, owning a capital of upwards of $5,000,000. About 200 of these are co-operative stores.

The total enrollment of pupils in the public schools of Cincinnati is 21,717. The total enrollment in Chicago at present is about 20,000, and they have been in session but two hours. Each of which will increase in to about 24,000.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has taken measures for an early restoration to market of the lands formerly withdrawn at the Marquette Land Office for the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, under acts of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the company having completed their selections. Lists are in course of preparation of all the tracts intended to be restored. They are situated in the counties of Delta, Marquette, Ontonagon, and Houghton. Upper Peninsula, which doubtless will be found to contain timber and minerals.

A couple of Washington Market, New York, butchers have entered into a bet for $1,000 to $1,500 between two men who will kill and dress 125 sheep on time, against a like number by two other men to be named by the parties. The trial is to come off to-day, near Communipaw, N. J.

James W. Davis, of Alton, Ill., has made a contract with the Union Pacific Railway for the delivery of one million railroad ties in the Black River country and beyond. The contract amounts to $1,200,000.

NEVADA. OHIO.

Destructive Fire---Principal Business Part of Dowain Ruins---Loss and Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEVADA, Ohio, November 23, 1867.

A large fire occurred here this morning, destroying the best business block, and the ornament of our little village. I cannot ascertain, to a certainty, the origin of the fire, but it is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary. Fire was first discovered in a wood-house at the rear end of McJunkins & Scott's clothing store, which gained such rapid progress that all efforts to extinguish it proved failures. The building was entirely consumed. No insurance. The stock was partially insured.

The fire extended southward to B. F. Mouser's provision store, which was entirely consumed. Stock partially insured. The fire next extended to Oliver & Keiffer's block, which was burned to the ground. No insurance. Their loss is $6,000.

The following are the additional principal losers: McLain & Smith, building, three thousand dollars; no insurance. B. F. Mouser, nine hundred dollars; insured for six hundred. Miller & Stonebalner, boot and shoe store; loss on stock two thousand; partially insured. L. Nichols, druggist; loss on stock fifteen hundred; no insurance. G. W. & J. L. Baillett, loss on stock four thousand; partially insured.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Explosion at the Gas Works---The Building Nearly Demolished---Neighboring Houses Injured.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 23, 1867.

About six o'clock this evening, the Gas Works at Brownsville exploded, blowing the back part and top of the house out, and considerably damaging the front. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood were badly damaged, and those of the Merchant's Hotel, adjoining the Gas Works, were nearly all broken. The employees of the works were at supper when the explosion occurred, and no one was injured. The explosion was caused by a leak in the purifiers being ignited by a light in the room above. The tops were blown off of the purifiers, but no very serious damage done to the rest of the apparatus. The building was almost demolished.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1867. NO. 64.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Court Martial of Gen. Custer

Movement for a Change of Venue in the Surratt Case.

Grant Prosecuting Retrenchments in the Army.

The Approaching Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Objections to Trial Before Judge Underwood.

Lobby Movement in Behalf of Niagara Ship Canal.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1867.

The Fifth Military District.

General Hancock was expected by the War Department to arrive at New Orleans last evening, and enter upon the discharge of his duty as commander of the Fifth Military District. Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, Colonel 39th Infantry, who has been acting commander, will be relieved by General Hancock. Upon General Sheridan being relieved, General Mower was assigned to duty according to his Brevet rank in order that he might discharge the duties until the arrival of General Hancock and his taking command. General Mower will before that duty according to his Brevet rank.

It is certain that the President will direct that General Mower be relieved from command of that sub-district, and assigned to some other, or to be ordered to his regiment.

Gen. Custer's Court Martial.

The papers in the Court Martial of General Custer, of cavalry fame, are now under consideration at the War Department. The offense for which he was tried, however grave under army regulations, is one calculated to find easy pardon. Hearing that the cholera had broken out violently where his young wife was stopping, and fearing for her safety, he left his command to go and see how she was situated, without waiting to get the necessary leave of absence. For this he was court martialed last September.

The Surratt Case.

It has not yet been definitely settled whether the new trial of John H. Surratt will be entered upon at the ensuing term of the Criminal Court for this District in December, but should the trial take place then, Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, will be one of the counsel for the prisoner. In the meantime a bill has been prepared for change of venue by act of Congress.

Returned Home.

Senators Cragin and Cameron, and quite a number of Eastern members, have gone home. Many of them will remain home until after Thanksgiving.

Americans in Paris.

A private letter received in Washington says that among the Americans now in Paris are Quartermaster General L. Meigs and General Hooker. General McClellan has returned to Paris from England, and will remain on the Continent for the present.

Army Posts to be Diminished.

General Grant has decided that after the elections and conventions now pending in the Southern States have taken place the number of military posts shall be diminished, and the troops consolidated at central points with a view to economy in the matter of transportation and subsistence.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

It is learned that the counsel of Jeff. Davis will object to his being tried before Judge Underwood for several reasons, among others on account of what he is reported to have said to the Rev. Paul Bagley, a missionary, who endeavored to procure Mr. Davis's pardon before he was brought to Court. Mr. Bagley some time since visited Montreal, Canada, for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Davis, but for some cause was disappointed. On his return to Virginia he met Judge Underwood and said something to him of his unsuccessful attempt to see Mr. Davis. Judge Underwood said "Well, I hope you will have nothing more to do with him. I'll have him convicted, confiscate his lands, and sell them to negroes for fifty cents an acre. You can then go down there, and get a good place to preach to them." Another cause of challenge is the fact that when before the Judiciary Committee of Congress, Judge Underwood was asked whether Jefferson Davis could be convicted in Richmond. He replied that he could pack a jury and convict him, but it could not be done otherwise. This was before the negro jury system was inaugurated. On these grounds Mr. Davis's counsel will object to Judge Underwood's participation in the trial. They will also object to his being tried by a negro jury, first, because it is illegal, and, second, because it is not possible that any negro jury will be in point of fairness and capacity competent to try him. If the Court should overrule the counsel, they will probably withdraw from the case and leave the prisoner alone.

Health Improving.

Governor Morton's health is improving. He is much better to-day.

The Morgan-Delano Contest.

Columbus Delano has arrived and is ready to prosecute his contest for General Morgan's seat. The papers on both sides are prepared.

Niagara Ship Canal.

A lobby movement to secure eight millions dollars for a Niagara ship canal has already commenced.

WASHINGTON, November 23.

GRANT AND MOWER.

It is understood that upon the issue of Gen. Mower's recent orders making prominent official changes in New Orleans, Gov. Flanders telegraphed to Gen. Grant that some of the removals were inexpedient, while some of the appointments were highly objectionable, and asking that the order be suspended until the arrival of Gen. Hancock, who was hourly expected. It is said this was the only communication Gen. Grant had received up to the time of his action in the matter was taken.

WHISKY RELEASED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is said to have ordered the release of a quantity of whisky owned by the Bourbon Company of New York, upon which advances were made by Louisville banks.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield left for Richmond after a cordial and satisfactory interview with the President and General Grant. The President expressed himself pleased with General Schofield's judicious administration of affairs.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE.

The friends of General Burbridge, of Kentucky, are sanguine of securing the position of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for him. Mr. Brownlow has no opposition of his being removed. The subject will be considered in caucus.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Thaddeus Stevens's bill for the division of Texas is not yet prepared, but he proposes to take hold of it as soon as the impeachment pressure has somewhat abated.

SERMON OF REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Rev. Newman Hall preached a sermon in Representatives' Hall, at the Capitol, this morning, to a crowded auditory. Among the audience were many Senators and Representatives, heads of Executive Departments, General Grant and other distinguished gentlemen.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1867.

TOBACCO FACTORY SEIZED.

An immense tobacco factory in the lower part of the city was seized yesterday on the allegation that correct returns of transactions had not been made.

THE COLUMBUS EXCUSIONISTS.

The Mayor, City Council and a number of editors from Columbus, Ohio, are at the Astor House. They have been inspecting the water works here, and go to Boston for a similar purpose.

ARMS FOR ST. THOMAS.

It is understood a number of cannon, a considerable quantity of small arms, and a large amount of ammunition, &c., were dispatched to St. Thomas by the Government on the steamer South America, which sailed yesterday. The opinion was expressed on board the steamer that our flag would soon be hoisted on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

IMPEACHMENT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

A Majority Report in Favor of Impeaching the President.

A Member Declares the President will be Out of Office in Forty Days.

Mr. Bingham Denounces the Proceedings as Unwise.

A Scheme to Obtain Republican Support for Butler for President.

Gen. Grant's Testimony Before the Judiciary Committee.

His Anxiety for Civil Government in the South.

President Johnson's Plan Substantially that of the Lamented Lincoln.

Synopsis of the Testimony of Secretaries Seward and McCulloch, Ex-Attorney General Speed, Chief Justice Chase, Commissioner Rollins and Detective L. C. Baker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1867.

The excitement on the subject of the impeachment still continues. It is heightened to-day by a strengthening of the impression prevalent yesterday that a majority of the Judiciary Committee would report in favor of impeachment. There is no doubt that this will prove to be the case. Mr. Churchill, of New York, has undoubtedly joined the Impeachers, making five against four. In conversation to-day a member said to Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who is one of the Judiciary Committee and a strong impeacher, that he always liked to support a minority report and he hoped he could do so to-morrow. "Well," said Lawrence, "of course I don't violate the secrecy imposed upon the committee, but if you vote with the majority to-morrow you'll vote right, and the House will sustain you." There is additional evidence that the majority report will be for impeachment.

Gen. Grant's Testimony.

The following is a *verbatim* report of General Grant's testimony before the Judiciary Committee, on which there has been so much speculation in the newspapers, and which has been looked for with so much interest. General Grant was examined July 18th, 1867, and testified as follows:

I have seen the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States; when I was asked to be at the Cabinet meeting it was because some question was up in which, to some part of the army, I was interested; I am not aware of interviews with the President on amnesty; I had occasionally expressed myself as a person for amnesty, and thought myself at that time that there was no reason why, because a person had gone to the head of a theatre, he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank, I spoke on that point. I did not say so much for the $20,000 clause; those are the only two occasions that I can now recollect of at the time; I afterwards, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the $20,000 clause than I was. I present when the proclamation was read to the Cabinet, and my views were not asked; I never gave any opinion to the President that it would be better at that time to issue a proclamation of general amnesty.

Question—Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and General Lee? Answer—No, sir; I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied exactly the same grounds, viz: that they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground I took.

Question—Did you not also insist that that applied as well to the common soldier? Answer—Of course it applied to every one who took the parole. But that matter was not conversed about, except in case of some of the officers. I obtained that in the surrender of their armies and arms, that they should do what they could not have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped, but they gave themselves up on condition of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial as long as they could comply to the obligations they had taken, and they were entitled to that.

Question—You looked on that in the nature of a parole, and held that they could only be tried when they violated that parole? Answer—Yes, that was the view I took of the question.

Question—Is that your view still? Answer—Yes, sir; unquestionably.

Question—Did you understand that to apply to General Lee? Answer—Certainly.

Question—That was your understanding of the arrangement which you made with General Lee? Answer—That was my understanding of an arrangement which I gave voluntarily. General Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believe that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuance of the war in a way that we could make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet.

Question—You considered that the like terms were given by General Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? Answer—Yes, sir; and to all the armies surrendered after that.

Question—And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor and obeyed the laws they were not subject to be tried by Court? Answer—That was my opinion. I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried or who is being tried by the questions asked.

Mr. Eldridge—I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring about the President's proclamation, and as to the views he entertained. Did you give those views to the President.

Gen. Grant—I have stated these views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in these views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that these persons would be tried.

Question—Did you consider that applied to Jeff. Davis? No sir; he did not take any parole.

Question—He did not surrender? Answer—No, sir; it applied to no person who was captured—only to those who were paroled.

Question—Did the President insist that General Lee should be tried for treason? Answer—He contended for it.

Question—And you claimed to him that the parole which General Lee had given would be violated in such a trial? Answer—I did. I insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrender he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms, and getting themselves under control, bound by their paroles to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received.

Question—Did the President argue that question with you? Answer—There was not much argument built it. It was merely assertion.

Question—After you had expressed your opinion about it, did he coincide with you? Answer—No, sir, not that he afterwards got to agree with me on legal subjects. I never claimed that the parole gave these prisoners any political rights whatever. I thought that was a matter entirely with Congress. I ever whilst I had no control; that simply as general-in-chief, commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offenses not in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, so long as their parole was kept.

Question—Do you recollect at what time you had these conversations? Can you state any particular time or up to any particular time when they were finished? Answer—The conversations were frequent after the inauguration of Mr. Johnson. I cannot give the time. He seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders to punish them. He would say that the leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He cared nothing for the men in the rank—the common men—he would let them go, for they were led into it by the leaders and wire-pullers.

Question—Was that prior or subsequent to the proclamation? Answer—It was subsequent, I think.

Question—Do you recollect at any time urging the President to go further in granting amnesty than he had gone in his proclamation? Answer—Not as I said before. I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a General should exclude him any more than any other grade, and with reference to the twenty thousand dollar clause, I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty, but I could not offer any reasoning to the President that he thought he was right in that particular, and I was wrong.

Question—Was that said to you in conversation, or was it necessary for him to say in a number of times. He said it to me and he said it in my presence at the time that delegations were coming up to him from the South.

Question—What persons do you recollect as being present at the conversations? I mean what Southern born? Answer—I did not think to take that. I recollect that on one occasion he talked to a delegation from Richmond in that way. I do not know of any other. I never changed my views. If he was going to give amnesty to a soldier at all I did not see why the fact of a man having risen to the rank of a General should be a reason for excluding him.

Question—Did you not advise the President that it was proper and right he should grant amnesty? Answer—I do not think I said anything on that subject. I only look at the proclamation as one which was determined to issue, and as I think unexceptionable in amendment or improvement.

Question—Did you not give your opinion at all that amnesty ought to be granted to those prior to any exists? Answer—I know that I was in favor of some proclamation of the sort, and perhaps I may have said so, but it was necessary to do something to establish governments and civil law there. I wanted to see that done, but I do not think I ever protended to dictate what ought to be done.

Question—Did you ever give your opinion to the President that his proclamation interfered with the stipulations between yourself and General Lee? Answer—No, sir; I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied exactly the same grounds, viz: that they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground I took.

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Question—Did you ever give your opinion at all to the President as to what should be done? Answer—I do not think I ever did. After matters were done I may have given an opinion to or against particular courses.

Question—I suppose the President called on you to advise on these questions as well as all? Answer—I do not know that he called on me at all. I frequently expressed myself, of something being done to restore civil rule there immediately, as near as it could be under the circumstances.

Question—Did you suggest anything? Answer—No, sir.

By Mr. Woodbridge—I understood your position to be that, that you did not assume to originate or instigate any policy that interfered with Mr. Johnson up and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done you gave an opinion? Answer—That is it exactly, and I was present at the meetings of the Cabinet referred to. I had always been attentive to my own duties and tried not to interfere with other people's. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to my own office, but I was willing to give my views on matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion about what had been done I was willing to give it, though I had no plan that was different in plan for civil government. I only gave my views as changes arose after they had been originated, simply expressed an anxiety that something else should be done in the sort of confidence that I felt. There were no governments there when the war was over. I wanted to see some governments established, was anxious to see them quickly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or what should be done.

Mr. Eldridge—Question—I confined my questions entirely to war and peace. In expressing the opinion that something should be done, what was it? Can you make suggestion of what ought to be done? Answer—No sir. I will state here that before Mr. Lincoln's assassination he had conversations with me and others with reference to the re-organization of civil government there, was up, and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office.

Question—Did you give your opinion on that at all it was done? Answer—I was present. I think, twice during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when a proclamation that had been prepared was read to the Cabinet,

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

It is understood that the informal caucus of the Northwestern members of Congress determined on the repeal of the four-million a month contraction law. Such a bill will be introduced and passed at an early day.

The Niagara ship canal lobby scheme has been revived in full force at Washington. This is no time for anything of that sort, and we trust that schemes of this description will be rejected just as soon as the representatives of the people can get at them.

The report by Cable of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE the explorer will exempt his friends from further anxiety and the public from the further inflictions of theories and speculations as to his fate. It further more settles the character for truthfulness of the people in whose country he is traveling; and it at the same time proves the sagacity of the small member in England who refused to believe the report of the explorer's death.

In the best-informed circles in Washington—as appears from our special dispatch—grave doubts and anxieties exist concerning what the report to be made to-day on Impeachment will be. That a majority will report in favor of impeaching the President, is plainly apprehended—the rumor being that Mr. CHURCHILL, of New York, has gone over to the impeachers. Our special dispatch sufficiently indicates the feeling in political and financial circles at the Capital and elsewhere on this important question.

A faction of the Democrats, in view of the city election, are making great efforts to use Republicans to pull their hot chestnuts out of the fire. The thing has been tried before, to which fact those who got their fingers burnt can testify. The game is not a good one to repeat with expectations of success. With the shouts of the Democracy over their recent success still in their ears, Republicans inclined to co-operate with the enemy to defeat the Republican party at the city election, would be more consistent by going quite over to their camp. The number who are thus inclined to act is so small, however, that the effect of their action, even should they persist, will only fall upon themselves. The result cannot be changed. The entire Republican ticket will be elected.

Two of Secretary McCULLOCH's hobbies are likely to be upset before long,—we mean violent contraction as the means of coming to specie payment, and making haste to pay off the national debt—thirty years being the time he has more than once named. The conviction is coming to be almost universal that the volume of currency is not enough now, and that as for contraction the policy should be to increase rather than diminish the amount of currency. As for paying the debt, while for the moment the idea was calculated to tickle our national vanity and stimulate the foolish one that it would be a fine thing to show to the world what we can do when we try, the sober second thought is convincing nearly everybody that a more nonwise policy than that of speedy payment could not be devised. In the first place, there is no necessity for it. To undertake it would place a strain on every interest, repress enterprise, prevent development, and bring premature grey hairs on the nation. By postponing for a time the payment of any considerable part of the principal we shall create wealth which will enable posterity to pay the whole debt with ease. It is evident that Mr. McCULLOCH will have to revise his scheme of finance; at any rate as regards these two items.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CITY ELECTION.

It is reported that the Democrats are seeking to strike a bargain with the Workingmen on what is to be called an Independent ticket for city officers. It seems to us that the Workingmen's Organization—which includes many worthy citizens—cannot afford to be so grossly inconsistent, as such a bargain would prove them to be. All of the Republican nominees learned trades. Mr. RIDDELL, our candidate for Mayor, was bred a printer, from which trade he rose to an honorable position in the legal profession. He is not ashamed of his antecedents as a mechanic, and the energy and capacity which carried him to successful practice at the bar are to be named in his favor. Mr. MCCARTHY labored all his life in the press room of a printing office, which he left only to take the office of Mayor; and Mr. MCCARGO was bred as a stone-cutter and mason, and carries on business now. If Mr. MCCARTHY and Mr. MCCARGO take pride in anything, it is that they are mechanics; and it is known to everybody that they are good ones too. Mr. SLAGLE, who is nominated for the office of City Attorney, came from the soil. Liberally educated, he went to the bar where he has ever been and still is a hard worker, and no thanks to the rebel bullet which inflicted that ugly wound when he was proving himself equally a hard fighter in the Union army. Here, then, we have a true workingmen's ticket. We think those who expect to manipulate the workingmen's organization in the interest of professional politicians and for men who all their lives have either held an office or been seeking for one, will be put to their wits' ends to furnish a reason that will satisfy the great body of workingmen who went into the organization on principle, and pay their money to keep it up, to promote their own condition and interests, and not to be run as a machine for office seekers and demagogues.

THE DEMOCRACY AND MR. ALLINDER.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met on Saturday, and after a warm discussion it was found that a decided majority was opposed to making any nominations at this time. The new districts were not represented, and it was resolved to adjourn to meet again on Tuesday, to give the new districts an opportunity to be heard in the committee. It is generally understood, however, that no nominations will be made, and that a "citizens' ticket" is to be placed once more before the people. The majority of the committee seem to have been thoroughly manipulated by certain parties who wish to set themselves up as citizens' candidates, and they will, no doubt, carry their point. The leaders of the party, or those who aspire to that distinction, are exceedingly anxious to "preserve their organization" by running a straight ticket, and are consequently indignant at the course taken by the majority. The hickory-backed members of the party are shrewd enough to foresee that any mongrel ticket which may be nominated would certainly be defeated, and hence their anxiety to avoid the too oft repeated folly of attempting to gull Republican voters by giving their ticket some other name than "Democratic." It is given out that the irrepressible BLACKMORE will head the ticket for *Mayor*, and that Mr. ALLINDER will "consent" to take the nomination for Treasurer. That Mr. ALLINDER has been a party to this arrangement is apparent from his card, in which he announces himself as an independent candidate. Thus it appears that he intends to use what influence he possesses in endeavoring to defeat the nominees of the Republican party—the party to which he ostensibly belongs, and whose patronage he has been enjoying for a period of over ten years. He seems to be one of that class of men who remain with the party stalls, long as they can feed at the party stalls, and to desert it as soon as the loaves and fishes are withheld. Party machinery was all right so long as it did not jar Mr. ALLINDER out of place; but, since the late convention decided that another should be nominated for his office, he is ready to embrace the first opportunity to break with the opponents of the party whose bread he has been eating for a long series of years! We have no fault to find with Mr. ALLINDER as an officer, but he should remember that he does not hold a fee simple in the office of City Treasurer, and that others are as capable of discharging its duties as he. Neither have we any special objection to his committing political suicide, which he seems bent on doing. If he cannot remain in the party without exacting a living at its hands, the sooner he shuffles off his Republicanism the better.

THE GROUND OF DEMOCRATIC HOPE.

The New York *World*, speaking of the Presidential election, has the courage to say that "the Democratic party must not only forego any expectation of assistance from the South, but must make additional gains in the North to cancel the vote of the eleven States excluded in 1864." To make this gain it "must proselytize more citizens who have acted with the Republican party." And the ground on which it is proposed this work shall be prosecuted is "Civil Rights for the Negroes." "If we cannot make out a case fitted to satisfy candid Redublicans, we shall run a vigorous and splendid race, *but fail to win the prize.*" And the precise way in which this is to be done is indicated in the following:

> Love, policy, as well as justice, requires us to concede with every token of sincerity the fullest enjoyment of all civil rights to the negroes. The right to buy and sell, to learn and practice every art and trade to hold real estate, to sue and give testimony in all the courts, to suffer no other or greater punishment than are inflicted on white citizens for the same offenses, and rights when the white Democratic party must admit to be common to the negroes; no privileges, but from a free and spontaneous sense of justice, the suffrage is accorded for them on the pretense that it is necessary for the protection of their civil rights, and which experience has proved to show us that their civil rights are perfectly secure without the suffrage franchise.

The *World* would have taken the first step to "satisfy candid Republicans" had it proceeded to show why, after granting every civil right, negro suffrage should be withheld. If it is right to make the negro the white man's equal—as the *World* proposes—in all else but suffrage, it was clearly the first business of the *World* to state the reason for the distinction. I concedes enough to the negro to render it impossible, without downright dishonesty, to deny him anything that a white citizen is entitled to. The only distinction, according to the *World*, is color, and for that solely—for nothing better or worse—the negro is to be denied that which on every other ground he is deserving and fit. If this is the way the *World* expects to "satisfy candid Republicans" and win the Presidential battle, it is destined to be sadly disappointed.

Republicans are not all agreed about negro suffrage; but they are agreed that it were far better to enfranchise the loyal blacks in the South and let them fight the rebels at the ballot box than give the latter full swing again, just as the *World* proposes to do by depriving the loyal blacks of suffrage and giving it exclusively to those who—or a majority of them—would use it in the hope of achieving through the ballot box what they failed of accomplishing by organized rebellion. In the old free States, where no such strong motive exists, the black should have nearly everything the *World* proposes for them; therefore it can hope for no advantage in this respect.

This Democratic organ, in common with the leaders, appears to take it for granted that the Republican party is bound to dash its brains out by rushing headlong against negro suffrage in every Northern State. We can say to them, "ay not that battering ram to your souls." Republicans recognise that their first duty is to the principles they profess and consequently to the country, is to *preserve the integrity of their party.* The *World* and its party are calculating without their host in counting on taking advantage of all the deep-rooted prejudices existing against negro suffrage in the North. There is something else in the canvass besides that, —even if that is in it—and since the *World* has declared that the only hope of electing a Democratic President rests on fighting the battle in the North on the sole and distinct issue of negro suffrage, everywhere and at once, we are safe in saying that, if it has examined into the probabilities in the case, it has already come to the conclusion that the chances of a Democratic victory are too small to be seen.

SHERMAN'S DEMOCRACY.

As General SHERMAN is much spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for President, we refer his Democratic admirers to a few extracts from his late speech at St. Louis to the officers of the Army of the Tennessee:

EXTRACTS:

> Under these influences cotton became a power in the nation. It was posted, arrogant and domineering in its insolence. Commerce was corrupted. It debauched the light to go where it pleased and to extend itself over fields such as Kansas and California, to appeal to it or slave labor at all and at last it rebelled and set up a government of its own, whose very corner-stone was slavery. Nothing on earth could justify such a rebellion.

> Is this Democracy?

> How any Southern gentleman, with these facts before him, can, even now, for a moment, hesitate, I cannot see, and records forever in the book of history, call himself a "Southern Democrat" or speak of it in language other than of shame and horror, is beyond my understanding, and in fact of being revived I know that their Lost Cause will sink deeper and deeper into infamy, and the true friends of peace find hidden mysteries and reveals them to the light of day.

> Can rebels and Copperheads swallow this?

> Casting our eyes to the South, we behold about one-third of our people, occupying nearly one-half in territory, arrayed in open defiance of the power of the national authority, and who had, after long-seeming preparation, seized upon the national military, the navy yards, arsenals and forts; and had either organized or appointed a separate and richer governors, and had set up a claim to be recognized as an independent power by the nations of the earth. In fact, all their projects had been divined, or could be approximated, by many loyal men in the people and a strong will had been put forth, and the whole business of forts and camps, from the Potomac to the plains of Texas, had been filled out passage over all the principal seaports and to the South. Then in defiance they boldly challenged our action.

> I have often been asked by my fellow soldiers, what I thought of the future of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether after all our labors and sacrifices we had better go home, or might again be called on to respect the decrees of 1865 and 1866, and, if finally by force of battle, should be put in the hurly-burly of time and politics, regain their "lost cause" and lost prize?

> All these points I will not here solicitude, but whether I can convey to your minds the same confidence I will not say, but I will say the same earnest, and event. In the past are usually as real as the grandest, rock-ribbed mountains. My answer has always been a most glorious cause than ever. And never, in my judgment, did we more completely fulfill its national office.

> Have we grounded faith in our country and its flag, and can you with me in the Army of the Tennessee a time in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war? And the only doubts in the minds of the public of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country, for which you battled in war and labored in peace, shall not be tarnished by an intelligent people.

Who are the insidious foes he refers to? Who but Southern rebels and Northern copperheads?

CONTRACTIONISTS ALARMED.

The New York *Times*, while avowing itself a contractionist, argues in favor of compromising with those in favor of an opposite policy, which, it believes, "may be effected now with no further surrender of principle than is implied in the stoppage of contraction." And the *Times* adds: "If there be a desire to contend for words, let it be said that contraction is for a season suspended." This certainly is considerable for an out-and-out contractionist, and specie payment, at any cost, advocate to say. The *Times* correctly interprets popular sentiment to be strongly in favor of providing the country currency enough to do the business of the country; and it seems to perceive clearly that unless some such compromise as it proposes is entered into "now," the entire policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH will go by the board. Its fears are plainly betrayed in the following extract from the editorial referred to:

> "And on the hypothesis that more greenbacks cannot be called in without damage to mercantile interests, and that the discretionary power now lodged in the Secretary is a menace from which their interests should be freed, let it be declared that reliance will hereafter be placed upon the growing wants of the country to allow many existing surplus in the volume of currency. By assuming this ground avowedly as a compromise, the faithfulness may be deprived of the only auxiliaries that can render them formidable, the opposition to contraction be reduced to one of degree, and the Treasury will be relieved from a serious embarrassment, which, while apparently postponing specie payments, will remove the uncertainty which, for some time past, has paralyzed all departments of business. The opportunity is one which Mr. McCulloch should not neglect. By a graceful surrender of points which he can scarcely hope to maintain, he may facilitate a moderate and powerful influence which the experience of the last year has allowed to the advocates of inflation are conquered. The attainment of these ends is surely worth a trial.

PITTSBURGH AS A MILITARY POST.

We intimated in our Saturday's issue that we should, this morning, the One hundred and ninth anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Du Quesne by the French, say something further upon our early military history. Our design is not to dwell upon the battles fought, but rather to call attention to some facts in our early history, not so familiar to the general public.

It is very evident, from the documents since published, that the French and English Governments had, for nearly forty years before the actual military occupancy of the Valley of the Ohio was attempted, been watching each other's movements, as the eagle watches his prey. This Valley of the Ohio was in the actual occupancy of the famous Iroquois, of the Six Nation Confederacy of the Indians, by far the most warlike and formidable combination of savages ever known upon this continent. Neither France nor England paid much regard to Indian titles in America, but a claim to territory ready to be enforced by twenty thousand savage warriors, had to be respected for the time being. Each party stood prepared to assert its own title the moment the Indian occupancy was withdrawn. Another striking fact is that from the moment actual military occupancy was commenced until the treaty of Fort Granville in 1795, an almost continuous Indian warfare was the result. This warfare was more or less active, there being only two or three occasions when they had short periods of nominal peace. Yet either actual hostilities or that unsettled, uneasy feeling, which indicates semi-warfare, was the rule for full forty years. This formidable Indian confederacy, which a century and a half since was estimated to contain a population of at least 150,000, has now been reduced to 5,130, a mournful example of how rapidly this Indian race is melting away. If the doctrine of equivalents be true, then we may hope that this warfare in the infancy of Pittsburgh may ensure us perpetual peace in our youth and manhood.

Early in 1754 the English resolved to anticipate the French, and sent a company of soldiers to locate and construct a fort at this point. Before the foundations were completed, sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, manned by nearly one thousand French and Indians, descended the Allegheny, and of course drove away the small detachment, and erected what is known in history as Fort Du Quesne. That Fort remained in their possession until its evacuation by the French and capture by the English under Gen. FORBES, on the 25th of November, 1758. The importance attached to this point is best shown by the fact that the English Government are said to have expended in the erection of Fort Pitt the sum of sixty thousand pounds sterling, equal to $300,000 of our currency. We do not propose to dwell upon the details of the various campaigns of the seven years' war between England and France on this continent, not even upon the results of the successive campaign in this vicinity; nor could we, still less, dwell upon the long continued Indian wars, occasionally healed up by deceptive treaties only to be broken on the slightest pretense. We have said enough to show that the period when our city was a mere military post, was emphatically the heroic period of our history. Our city during this period was not even dignified with the organization of a Borough, but was most of the time, undoubtedly, under military law; yet its history is full of the most interesting of episodes. To trace the growth of our manufacturing and commercial industry is a more useful,—but no many means so captivating a theme as it early military history affords.

The Cincinnati Coal Supply.

The Coal Committee of the Cincinnati Convention, appointed to provide against suffering from the scarcity of and high prices of coal, have announced the inquiry of coal in the city to be 180,000 bushels, and the present consumption to be about 150,000 bushels per week, which will be increased, perhaps, when cold weather sets in, to double that amount. In order to provide against a famine the Committee have commenced negotiations with the railway companies along whose lines coal beds exist. The great dependence will be on the Marietta road, which is nearest the city. They have no hope of the Little Miami road, as all available rolling stock will be required to succor Columbus, which is in a worse condition than Cincinnati, being one million bushels short. The Cincinnati Committee are hopeful and assure the public of their confidence in their ability to prevent a coal famine.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Dickens will not prove the pioneer of a host of literary showmen from England. Nevertheless there is also enough to consider well before patronizing one, the germ of it is, it is given out that in case his success is considerable, he will be followed by any number of others. If there is sufficient authority for this, it would seem easier to extend our existence and all the blessings we enjoy, to those who we ourselves not only forgive, but go to, that he will not wait for others. What the lovers of literature do not supply, flunkeyism will.

No truthful account of the battle which ended in the utter defeat of Garibaldi has yet appeared. Whenever such an one does we suspect it will turn out that the Garibaldians were little better than a rabble, full of enthusiasm, subjected to little or no discipline, consequently overcome with perfect ease. The fact that their loss was nearly or quite one thousand killed outright and from two to three thousand prisoners, while the Pontifical loss was about three hundred, proves all this and much more.

From the official returns it appears that at the late New York State election the Democrats polled 372,886 votes, and the Republicans 324,-417, a Democratic majority of 48,869, as compared with the election of 1866, when the Republicans had 18,789 majority. The total vote has fallen off 20,968; the Republican vote has fallen off 42,298, whilst the Democratic vote has increased 21,360.

It is intimated that those who have been led to believe that Commissioner Wells, of the Revenue Department, is going to argue against Protection and for Free Trade, will be disappointed. It is sure that his examination of the industries and wages of Europe has left no such impression on his mind. He has collected an enormous mass of statistics, and will present an interesting and valuable *resume*.

The opera season in New York, which was supposed to be at an end, in consequence of the strike among the artists, is to be resumed this evening, the strikers having relented and promised to behave themselves. Judging from the way the season has gone on thus far, however, it is not destined to be a long or successful one.

The recent frosty time gave the New Englanders—jolly fellows—fine sleighing. The rivers of Maine are frozen over and navigation closed. The upper waters of the Susquehanna are also announced as frozen. The New England people are hurrying their coal forward, and freights to the eastward are going up.

The report of Gen. Grant will be one of the most interesting and important that will be presented to Congress. A full synopsis was given in the COMMERCIAL on Friday morning. Our contemporaries published it next day. It was the best they could do, however.

The Newburyport *Herald* says the leading manufacturers of New England are now in consultation as to the course of proceeding in their business for the coming winter, and that the tendency is to sustain production and reduce wages.

One of the developments in the House of the first day's session was the fact that Mr. Axtell elected as a War Democrat from San Francisco, is not a Copperhead by a good deal; for he voted with the Republicans.

A letter dated Terni, Italy, says: The garibaldian leaders here assert, upon what I think to be excellent authority, that the King of Italy has been in correspondence with the Pope of Rome during the whole invasion, and they denounce his Majesty with great rigor, and threaten a revolution. I find no such feeling, however, among the people of Italy generally. If I wanted to make a revolution in Italy I would arm each man with a whitewash brush and each woman with a broom; in a week no native would know the country. At Turin somebody has mutilated the statue of the King, breaking the sword in its hand and stoning the figure, and this incident is referred to by leading Garibaldians with immense unction.

Senator Connell—State Finances—The Treasurership.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* an article recently appeared *editorially*, which was copied in the COMMERCIAL, lauding George Connell, Senator of Philadelphia, for preparing and passing a bill in 1864 to pay the interest on the State debt in *Legal Tender notes*, and showing what a great saving the State made by so doing. This is *perhaps* all true as far as it goes, but the "*whole truth*" has not been told.

The truth of history requires that this subject should be further ventilated. On the 29th day of January, 1863, Mr. MCMURTRIE, of the House of Representatives, read a bill in place for this same purpose. After much filibustering the House altered it into a bill requiring the banks of the State to furnish *coin* to pay the interest on the State debt 1st of February and 1st of August, 1863.

In this shape it went to the Senate where, among other efforts at amendment, a motion was made by Messrs. Lowry and Kinsey to amend as follows, viz: "*Provided*, that should the banks fail to provide *coin* necessary to pay the interest on the State debt, then and in that event the State Treasurer shall pay the interest due on the 1st of February and August, 1863, in legal tender notes of the Government of the United States."

On the question, "will the Senate agree to amend," the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Clymer and Mr. *Connell*, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Fuller, Graham, Hamilton, Heistand, Johnston, Kinsey, Lowry, Robinson, White, Wilson—10.

Nays—Boughter, Bound, Clymer, CONNELL, Donovan, Glatz, Lamberton, McSherry, Nichols, Penny, Reily, Ridgeway, Scrill Smith, Starke, Stein, Stutzman, Terrill, Wallace, Lawrence—20. So that question was decided in the negative. (See Senate Journal, page 110 and 111.) From this record it appears Mr Connell is claiming credit for doing an act, in 1864, when the condition of the State finances, the premium on gold and public sentiment *compelled* him, which he did his utmost to defeat in 1863 by his influence, by his speeches, by his conversation, and by his votes. If a reputation for *financial* ability and statesmanship can be built up in this way, then any one who has brass enough to ignore his own record may succeed. Plain, honest men, however, will view it as an attempt to obtain reputation under false pretenses.

Senator Connell is ambitious to take charge of the finances of the State. He bases his claims to the trust upon the financial ability displayed during his Senatorial career. It is just, therefore, that the records of his achievements in this line should be given to the public, and with your permission I propose within the next few weeks to exhibit it in your columns from its inception, antedating the repeal of the tonnage tax and the Sunbury and Erie swindle, so that the people may intelligently determine the ability with which the distinguished senator has "financiered," and whether it has been chiefly exerted for the benefit of the commonwealth or of himself. ALLEGHENY.

Secretary Stanton.

Several Senators have called upon Secretary Stanton, in Washington, and it is understood have freely talked over the question of his removal, and what action should be taken by the Senate in reference to the matter, in case the President refuses to send in his reasons for his suspension. It is understood that the Executive does not desire to go back into the War Department. He only desires that the Senate shall vindicate itself against what he regards as an unwarrantable assumption of authority on the part of the President.

The sale of ecclesiastical property in Italy is going on with promising results. At the latest accounts nearly three hundred lots had been put up in all parts of the Kingdom, and have found ready purchasers, the total sales already those set on them. Twenty lots in Florence, offered at 281,850 francs, fetched 591 370 francs. Twelve lots at Bologna, put up at less than 100 000, sold for nearly 350 000 francs. In Rome alone the price was more than doubled. And this is the face of such events as are now occurring. It can scarcely be doubted that prices will rise still higher under the prospect of peace.

The Paris *Moniteur* alludes to the great interest which attaches to the new marine cable intended to unite France and America durably, without rendering these countries tributary to England." The cable will, it says, "bring commercial relations between France and the United States demands, it says, such a means of communication, and the *Moniteur* cites with pride the recent voyage of the Pereire from Brest to New York, in eight days and seventy hours, from quay to quay, as a great honor to the French commercial navy.

All of the Richmond Distilleries stopped.—The proprietors of the distilleries in and around Richmond, numbering seven, have all, of their own accord, stopped operations. They presume that the heavy tax upon whisky would not allow them to continue and at the same time make a living profit. Rather, therefore, than violate the laws of the Government, they have discontinued business for the present.—*Whig*.

A New York letter says many reports are in circulation this afternoon effecting the credit of several mercantile firms; but as it cannot be ascertained that there is any truth in them, I forbear mentioning names. The failure of Messrs. Dixey & Co., is having a very depressing effect on the grocery and commission trade. The failure of the Spanish house loses $125,000; another house $80,000, and a third $80,000, by indorsements of the suspended firm.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in ages and nations, it has been customary to set apart days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by the proper conception of the exercise of that Great Being "who ruleth the armies of the heavens, and who doeth according to His will in the armies of the heavens and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand or say unto Him, what doest thou?" Nevertheless, and notwithstanding, and even daily, mistakes with the best intentions, the universal sentiment of the civilized world, by whatever name of the invisible and all-powerful Power, to which they have given existence, is that of humble dependence and prayer. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, by the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize sufficient authority for this, it may be said, necessary in order for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, to those to whom we owe much and from whom we cannot and should not withhold the ascription of praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and blesseth it, and maketh it very plenteous, with the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothes the pastures with flocks, sun, covereat the valleys with corn;" who "makeths the outgoings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble;" who "giveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is in the heavens;" and whose "kingdom ruleth over all." Let us, therefore, do acceptably recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of next month, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and that people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of His favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN Secretary of State. td

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The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it allays the pains, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels, thereby correcting with diarrhœa, wind colic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints. It is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations containing opium are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

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Are daily effecting wonders. They have cured over 9,000 persons of Dyspepsia during the last three months. All those affected with that terrible disease are advised to try them.

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Are your children subject to croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

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REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 100 Smithfield street.
tf

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

On Sherman as a Candidate for President

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.

And such a candidate! Sherman—William Tecumseh Sherman—Vandal Sherman—Sherman of the torch and ax—Sherman, prince of ruffians—Sherman, whose "march to the sea" would have damned to all eternity a legion of pirates and freebooters—Sherman, the lackey, tool, lieutenant of the Sanguinon brethren of the devil, the obscene, brutal and boorish Lincoln—Sherman, whose hands are red with the blood of thousands of American freemen—Sherman, whose most glorious acts can be written in two words, "Atlanta" and "Columbia!" This moss-grown of civil war, blood-watered, rank with the corruption and wickedness engendered in the hellish crusade for the enslavement and degradation of white men, and the triumph of niggers—this *thing* a Democratic candidate for the honors which, as a party, we have conferred upon Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan! Proposed by a Kentuckian, from a sovereignty thousands of whose sons rest in unhallowed graves, slain for the cause of liberty by Sherman villainy, to end Great God! that a Democrat should so disgrace himself and humiliate that grand old party!

ON RELIGION—WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO METHODISTS.

The Lacrosse Democrat is not a whining, canting, puritanical, long-faced church organ, having for its mission the cloaking over of sin, blighty, licentiousness, immorality, beastly actions, gross incendiaries, unchristian performances, and lustful gratifications of the vast crowd of clerical bloodhounds of Zion, who are leaders of the church, expounders of religion, dabblers in politics, and ravishers of weak-minded sisters. On the contrary it is a *Mirror of Fashion*, in which we give pictures of men and sentiments as they exist, not caring one whit for the good or bad opinion of all the canting, religionists, canting hypocrites, pulpit prostituters, clerical indiscretionists, or their advisers or indorsers; this or the other side of the home of the Late Lamented! We print facts. It is our duty to unmask villainy, to expose corruption, to uncover moral deformity, to rip open the cotton batting-sawdust-filling, which gives such plumpness to the sneaking, canting, rotten skeleton, which "old-wheels," and "yes-ahs," and "oh Lord-ahs" and spends the hours of setting day in talking nigger instead of Christ, and in leading sisters up dark alleys rather than leading souls to salvation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAGE'S

PATENT TANNING PROCESS.
PATENTED MAY 8TH 1867.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures a plumper, stronger and sweeter leather than any heretofore in the manufacture of Leather.

This process is patented, and has superceded all or any methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Tenements in full or partial rights and State, county or shop rights for sale on application to PAGE & CHILDS,
Franklin N. H.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

Opens Wednesday, November 27,

WINTER BONNETS,

THE SHEPHERDESS, DRESS, EUGENIE.

All New Shapes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

11 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS.

BROWN WATER-PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK WATER-PROOF CLOTH,
CHINCHILLE CLOTH,
CLOAKING CLOTH,
HEAVY CASSIMERES,
JEANS AND SATINETS,

A WELL SELECTED STOCK AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

FURS, FURS.

A LARGE VARIETY VERY CHEAP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 184 Federal street, Allegheny.

HEAVY PLAID FLANNELS,
FANCY PLAID FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS, &c.,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

LATEST STYLES OF

HATS,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY SILKS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10 000 POUNDS

Choice Buckwheat,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Book of By-laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice-Presidents—H. HERTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. READLEY. WM. K. NIMICK.
A. S. REED.
JAS. HOLWORTH. JOSHUA RHODES.
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT.
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. REED. m2p

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA

JOSIAH WEBB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEBB & TWOMBLY'S

PREMIUM CHOCOLATES, PREPARED COCOA, COCOA SHELLS AND PASTE, BROMA SPICE AND UNION STICKS, &c.,
MILTON, MASS.

Having accepted the Agency of this celebrated make of Chocolate and Cocoa preparations, we can now offer them to the trade at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal in quality to any manufactured.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

BANKRUPT BLANKS,

PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S EASTERN DIVISION, 424 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia, November 24, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due December 1, 1867, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., 53 Exchange Place, New York, on and after that date.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, November 21, 1867.

THE ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, December 31, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. CHARLES P. NOYES, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 24th day of June, 1867. And said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act for this Company in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them after the 24th day of June, 1867.

(Signed) J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company has been properly rendered by me, I have transacted no business for said company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any acts of said company.

JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, November 23d, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Falston Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. Payable December 1st, at the office of the Company. No. 204 6th ave. Pgh.

WM. JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, on the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after MONDAY, 25th inst., free of Government tax.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the

The Daily Commercial

WELCOME HER BACK.

Welcome her back to the board and the hearth!
Long hath she lain, inhabited to sorrow and pain;
Sad was the home-hole and wasted was the grate,
Let the house ring with sweet laughter again;
Long has the Death-Angel hung over the house,
Now he hath fled that the fire-spirit may rise,
Sunshine and music shall brighten its gloom,
Home shall be home again—welcome her back.

Soon shall the pallid cheek flush like the rose,
Soon will the languid heart strengthen and thrill;
Soon shall the crimson lip thicken and darken,
Flash through the veins its fiery delight, ere long;
She will be hopeful and ready and strong;
Daily her step will grow gladsome, gloomy and black,
Out from the clouds of Death, gloomy and black,
Welcome her back again—welcome her back.

Out of the shadow into the sun—
Out of the sunshine to the shade—
From south to life stream of destiny run,
Happy are they who are never afraid.
Strong is the heart that has guided thy bark
Into the sun again, out of the dark;
Music and laughter shall brighten her track,
Home shall be home again—welcome her back.

PERSONAL.

—The report in circulation that General Lyle, of Philadelphia, the Sheriff elect, was dying from the effect of injuries received some two weeks since by being thrown from a carriage, is incorrect. He is still suffering from the accident, but his life is not believed to be in danger.

—Although Gov. Morton has gone to Washington his health is so bad that it is hardly probable that he will be able to take an active part in the Senate. Two or three weeks ago he was induced to try the virtues of the artesian bath at Terre Haute. He caught cold in taking his first bath, immediately returned home, and has been much confined to his room since. He declares that if, after his arrival at Washington, his health does not improve within a fortnight, he will leave at once for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, no matter what the emergency. It is probable that a crisis in his disease is imminent, and that he may never live to witness another summer sunset. His affected leg presents some singular features. He can feel when anything touches it, but a knife plunged through it would give him no pain. With paralysis symptoms are complicated those of dropsy.

—When the House was called to order Mr. Stevens was quietly reposing on a sofa in a committee room in the corridor in the rear of the House, and in reply to offers to assist him to his seat said, "I can go alone; I am not as dead as some of my newspaper friends have reported me." He remained in his seat for several hours and did not leave the House until after the most important questions arising during the session had been disposed of, when he was conveyed to his rooms in a close carriage.

—The particulars of the arrest of Garibaldi are these: He had arrived at Figlini. Upon his arrival a Lieutenant Colonel of the regular army went up to the car and informed him that the Government had issued an order for his arrest and that he was to be sent to Spezzia. Garibaldi got out of the car, looking quite demented, drew a revolver and said: "You see that I am armed; but I will not resist you. Only I will not surrender except to force." His associates and friends entreated him to act calmly, but he persisted in his declarations, whereupon four of the soldiers took him by the legs and arms and lifted him into the car. The train then started off, Garibaldi being under guard.

—A London correspondent, speaking of its American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, says "her success has been perfect. She has filled the Opera house, carried her audience by storm, and delighted the critics. Her triumph is more decided than was that of Patti at her first appearance, and is not less complete than that of Christine Nilsson, who came over from Paris last season and became the newest lyric queen. This, to be sure, is out of season, and the world which goes to operas and judges singers is supposed to be out of town. All that is of no consequence whatever. Miss Kellogg's position is secure without further help from Mayfair and Belgravia. She has had the Prince of Wales, if she cares for that, and other royal and noble personages in plenty. Her *debut* was in Faust, and as she had to endure comparison with at least six Margherites of great fame—with Molan-Carvalho, Artot, Lucca, Titiens, Patti, and Nilsson, all well known in London—she could not have chosen a more trying part. I don't suppose Miss Kellogg's New York fame much helped or harmed her, except that it stimulated a curiosity, which was naturally incredulous of high excellence in American art. She was judged on her merits, and the judgment, whether in respect to her voice, her method, her acting, or her personal fitness for the stage, is favorable without qualification. She has since sung in Traviata, and was liked even better than in Faust."

—Victor Hugo, though self-exiled from his native country, secures quite a revenue from the performance of his plays in France. A remittance of $9,000 was recently sent him as his percentage of the receipts of "Hernani."

—A London reviewer says the chief merit of Motley's third and fourth volumes is their vitality; that they are filled with actual men and women one could be content to live with or die for.

—Deschanel published a book called the "Good That is said of Woman," and it fell dead. He afterwards printed a companion volume, the "Evil That is Said of Woman," and it had an immense success.

—Walt Whitman was one of the editors of the New Orleans *Crescent* nearly twenty years ago. The *Crescent* says he never showed any talent for poetry then. It might have added, he has not since either.

—The Cleveland *Leader* states that the "devil" of that office, aged fourteen, walked the entire distance with Weston from Cleveland to Berea, fourteen miles, keeping up with the pedestrian and arriving on time. By a singular coincidence, the name of the ambitious youth is Weston.

—The Girard, Pa., *Spectator*, Dan Rice's organ, states that "clubs are being formed in different parts of the country with the view of presenting the distinguished showman as a candidate for the next Presidency. That movement is on the principle, we suppose, that if we are to have a clown for President, we might as well have a good one. Considering how much trouble the party has to find a candidate, it is doubtful if they could do better than to take Dan. At any rate, he is a better man, any time of day, than Andrew Johnson.

—Tschivikoff, tutor of the Imperial family of Russia, who is somewhat advanced in years, recently married a beautiful young lady, many years his junior. A few weeks since he was found dead in bed, and after a close examination of his body, it was discovered that he had been stabbed in the heart by a long needle, which scarcely left any trace. The murderer is unknown.

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in the London Athenæum, speaking of England's course towards America, says: "We have hurt her, she thinks, wantonly; and we ought to do everything in our power, as the parent State, to put away the memory of this wrong. 'Tell your friends in London,' said our late Ambassador in Washington to an English traveler, who had called to say good-bye, 'to settle this Alabama business, and soon, unless they have deliberately chosen to put an obstacle in the way of friendship between the two great branches of our race.' Those were the wise words of a man unrivalled in the knowledge of American feelings—Sir Frederick Bruce."

Grain Gambling.

The Western grain dealers are accused of holding back their stocks with the view of obtaining higher prices. In the meantime, the close of navigation is near at hand, limiting the means of transportation, and consequently limiting our prospective supplies. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the winter the West may be able to command high prices for the limited supplies sent over the roads; but what will be the ultimate value of the immense reserve held back? The late high prices of grain in all parts of the world will naturally induce, next year, an enlarged growth of cereals, and at the opening of navigation next spring the West will find itself with immense stocks pressing for sale, and but few buyers, in anticipation of an abundant harvest. The pressure of these supplies upon the market will naturally tend to precipitate a heavy fall in values, and thus, after carrying the grain six months, much lower prices will be obtained than could be realized now. This sort of folly the West repeats every year, but without learning wisdom from its attendant losses.

Pile Bridge Across the Missouri River.

Mr. Durand, Managing Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is making preparation to erect a pile bridge across the Missouri, at Omaha, as soon as the river freezes over. This bridge will secure unbroken communication during winter between Chicago and the Plains, and it will save the railroad companies, in two months, more than it will cost. Of course, when the ice breaks up in the spring, the bridge will be carried down the river. But during the winter months it will save a large sum in the transportation of freight across the river.—*Chicago Republican.*

A WRITER in an exchange is predicting, from the present mild weather, a severe winter. It appears that twelve years ago we had weather like this till past the middle of December, and then how bitterly cold it grew! The sun did not once make a wet spot in the road or cause the snow to melt on the roof for a period of eight weeks in the succeeding winter in Eastern Massachusetts or the north half of Western Illinois, and the peach trees perished almost to Lower Egypt. Further reviving of memory calls up a beautiful fall less than half so many years ago, followed too by a most bitterly cold winter. Will the extreme of cold follow the present unseasonable warmth? We can tell in the spring.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
Pittsburgh, November 20, 1867.

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at THIS OFFICE, until the 30th instant, inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county with
Eighty thousand Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty Collection Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty School Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Samples can be seen on application. Time of delivery to be specified in proposals.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION
Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS Cure Dyspepsia in its worst forms, create Appetite, relieve Languor and Depression of Spirits, and by cleansing the blood of all morbid matter, infuse new life and vigor into the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Headache, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the tonic energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all druggists.

NEW CURES BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
W. S. Brown, Esq., Olean, Cass county, from HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.
Charles Helm, Esq., Ninety third street and Eighth avenue, N. Y., from DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
Mrs. Welsh Edwards, N. Y. Theater, from SORE THROAT.
F. W. Wilkinson, Esq., No. 17 Beaufort avenue, Brooklyn, from GENERAL DEBILITY.
F. Spicher, Esq., No. 205 West Thirty-eighth street, from INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
T. Kessler, Esq., 109 Division street, N. Y., from OBSTINATE CATARRH, and his wife from GODLY WEAKNESS.
D. Cohen, Franklin street, N. Y.—GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVED.
Mrs. Johanna Fuchs, 14 Spring street, N. Y.—STRENGTHENED AFTER TYPHUS FEVER.
H. A. Kapp, Rochester, New York—LUNGS STRENGTHENED.
Gustav Isume, No 387 Eighth avenue, N. Y.—CAN NOT BE WITHOUT IT.
L. L. Lee, Essex county, Port Henry—HAS DONE HIM GOOD.
Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.
FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

MILLINERY GOODS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF
Seasonable Goods,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
Also, a Complete Assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Black and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,
55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.
We have a large and carefully selected Stock of
CARPETS,
Bought especially for
Carpeting Churches.
Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to
ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS
AT COST.
Also, all Grades and Widths of
Mattings Used for Churches,
AT COST.
We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
51 FIFTH STREET.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
OIL CLOTHS
A NEW INVOICE OF
CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
AND EXTRA QUALITY OF
RAG CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.
VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES
JUST OPENED.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

PATENT REVERSIBLE
PAPER COLLAR,
Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,
Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of
BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.
THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN
Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.
Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.
For sale to the trade by
F. H. EVANS,
Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS, size of bed, 31x46. Address CHRONICLE office.

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Salt Lake to join the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company derives from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 547 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains, then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally reach the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one half times its interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Cent acts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,058.....$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000.....16,740,000
And discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.....4,500,000
Amount.....$83,445,012

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds.....$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....29,348,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done.....5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre.....21,120,000
Total.....$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. All their available value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, on comparatively low values, shortness of time denotes the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the immense States of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, with the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 329 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails.....$783,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men.....179,283 41
Total.....$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Commutors, Trains, &c.....$195,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance.....807,508 03
Total.....$1,403,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $427,905 30. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July.....$783,755 54
Expenses " " " 227,966 40
Net Profit.....$185,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 10 per cent. premium to correspond with currency earnings is $109,400—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.
And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States, of whom maps and new descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 11, 1867. eod

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MT58 Over National Bank of Commerce.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 100 bush. boiled Corn Meal; 50 bush boiled Corn, white; 5,000 lbs Chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 5,000 lbs White Middlings; 75 bush. Barley; 20 bush Peeled Corn. Now receiving and for sale. 200 Pikes prime Old Cheese. 100 bbls new, to arrive. 1,000 lbs Dairy Made Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No 158 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN
Silk, All Wool and Merino,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW
Glove Fitting Corset,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,
NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,
JUST OPENED BY
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 *FIFTH STREET.*

1867. FALL. 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET.
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Marth's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT
BLANKETS,
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST
30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY
NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS.
From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the pair. MUST BE SOLD.
Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
53 WOOD STREET.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH, ... J. F. ROTH.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS WHISKIES, &c.,
No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from Monday, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line, to the satisfaction of all who will favor them. Having and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH it will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.
For medical purposes particular attention is exclusively directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH CLARETS.
Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
JOHN ROTH & SON

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.
G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Corrywal, Donnebmore Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite. Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

PIANOS.

HAS. E. BARR. HERMANN KNABE. W. G. BUETTNER.
BARR, KNABE & BUETTNER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-17

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
53 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

NEW STOCK.
IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.
CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
eod
HAZARD POWDER
I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
Hazard's Celebrated Powder.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 174 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

E. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 188
WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK.
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES.
To Cash or prompt short time buyers
Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAG AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS'
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.
25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

MINCE MEAT, MINCE MEAT
ATMORE'S CELEBRATED MINCE MEAT.
For sale by the Pound, Jar or in Bulk. New Dried Peaches, Shaker Dried Corn. Double Extra Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal and Hominy. Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
246 Liberty street.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,
Is now receiving
MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,
OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865,
SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL).
And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.
The vintage of 1865 is conceded by all to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced. nw8

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

McANN & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT.
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM.....C. A. KERR.....W. H. WHITEHEAD
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KERR & CO.

S. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. ERNST H. KING, Philadelphia
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 8 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,
DRUGGIST,
103 FIFTH STREET.
Offers for sale a large assortment of
TOILET SOAPS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES,
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
PATENT MEDICINES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. nw8

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS,
CHECKERED FRONT,
273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Customers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
56 FIFTH STREET.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER;
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Canvas, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tanner's Machine and Tools.
Warehouse, 110 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. ap

ESTABLISHED 1860.
E. B. MATTHEWS,
Manufactory and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Handles, Broom Machinery and Tools.
Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST.,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils will be held this evening, at their Chambers in the City Building.

ELIZABETHTOWN PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of Kittanville will meet in the Presbyterian Church, at Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, December 3, to attend to the installation of Rev. S. M. Henderson.

THE DUQUESNE STEAMER.—The new steamer being built for the Duquesne Fire Company will be completed in about five weeks, when it will be ship-rigged.

THROAT DISEASES and Affections of the Chest, as well as the various maladies of the Eye and Ear, are being treated with remarkable success by Dr. Ahott, No. 151 Smithfield street.

HARRY MOORHOUSE, the young Lancashire Evangelist, addressed the Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon. This is one of the largest and most flourishing schools in Pittsburgh.

CHURCH DEDICATED.—The new Catholic Church of the Assumption at Pine Creek, will be dedicated to Divine worship by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, on Thursday next, Thanksgiving day, at half past ten o'clock A. M.

BISHOP DOMENEC'S ADDRESS.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul received nearly three hundred dollars from the lecture delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, on sunday evening, 47th inst., in Birmingham.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.—Rev. John McMillan, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church on Diamond alley, yesterday commenced a series of lectures in the church, on the First Reformed Presbyterian Testimony, to be delivered on the First Sabbath of each month. The subject examined from Sabbath to Sabbath until the Epistle is concluded.

POLICE CHANGES.—Officer August Ecke, of the Allegheny night watch, has been appointed lieutenant of the watch, in the room of Lieut. Hamilton, by the recommendation of Chief Bigham, and Officer Shafer, Charles Sandiford has been appointed to the place of vacant by the promotion of Officer Ecke.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man by the name of Patrick Curran, employed on a farm near Glenwood, was knocked down on the highway a night or two since, by two ruffians, and robbed of a bundle of clothing valued at forty dollars. He failed to recognize his assailants.

ALLEGHENY LIGHT GUARDS.—The Allegheny Light Guards will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at the Soldiers' Reading Room, in Quincy Hall, Leek street, for the purpose of adopting a code, completing the rolls, and attending to other necessary business. Every member should be in attendance.

THE SPIRIT OF JEWELRY. Ladies neck chain and emperlic pin-better, kindly donated by Eastern houses, through the Messrs. J. E. Hand & Co., Jewelers. For the benefit of the sufferers by the late boiler explosion, will be sold at auction this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Room, No. 40 and 42 Fifth street.

MASQUERADE BALL.—The second annual Masquerade Ball of the Vigilant Steam Fire Fire Engine Company will take place on Monday evening, December 2d, at Lafayette Hall. The customers from the South ward will have a large number of their addresses here on the occasion, and it is proposed to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.—The Kittanning *Free Press* says: "We see that our Republican friends of the Sandy City, have placed in nomination for Mayor, Mr. J. W. Riddle. From our own personal knowledge we can truly say that his nomination is an excellent one, and will greatly hamper the fond expectations of the opposition in the election of an Independent."

SEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the Seventh ward met on saturday evening and made the following nominations: Select Council—Gladden Kelso. Common Council—Wm. Moorhead, Nelson P. Reed; Assessor—John Cranford; Judge of Elections—George Norris; Constable—Wm. Richardson.

THE SEVENTH WARD MISSION.—Yesterday afternoon a series of monthly services was began in the Seventh Ward Mission Church. A large attendance and the unmistakable interest in the exercises, afforded great encouragement to the friends of this enterprise. The usual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist church, on the last Sabbath in December.

FAST TIME.—The Independence hose carriage made a trial of speed on Saturday night. The horse starter from the Engine House, in the Ninth Ward, with the carriage, started from the Point, and ran to the intersection of Penn and St. Clair streets, making the distance in six minutes and ten seconds. This is considered a very good time for a horse drawing a carriage with six men on board.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Ninth Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held in the Academy of Music, on Friday afternoon, instead on next Thursday. (Thanksgiving) afternoon, commencing at half past two o'clock. The exercises will be of a very interesting and entertaining character, and a pleasant afternoon to the young folks is anticipated.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—The First Presbyterian congregation, Allegheny, Rev. E. E. Swift, pastor, have extended an invitation to the several other denominations of the Presbyterian church in that city to unite with them in thanksgiving on Thursday next. A number of the Churches have accepted the invitation, and they will be held in Dr. Swift's church, on Beaver street, on Thanksgiving morning, at half past ten o'clock. Rev. Dr. Jacobs, of the Western theological seminary, to preach the sermon.

A STONE BATTLE.—The residents of the Third ward, Allegheny, have considerably been annoyed for some time past by a number of boys, who assemble almost daily on the Commons and engage in a stone fight. These battles last for about an hour, and are very dangerous and danger to the residents of that locality, and complaints were made at the Mayor's office. The police made a raid on the combatants while they were engaged on one of their fights, and succeeded in arresting a number of them. They were locked up for a few hours, when they were discharged, upon promising not to again engage in the fight.

ACCIDENT AT THE BELL TOWER.—While some men were engaged raising the bell, which weighs three hundred and fifty pounds in the tug it was given fell on the tower. In the Court House yard, on Saturday afternoon, the crank used in winding up broke, and portion of it striking one of the men, named John Dougherty, on the head with great force, cutting a severe gash and knocking him senseless. As soon as he recovered he was carried into the jail office, where he received medical attention. The crank was immediately repaired and put in working order.

A DERANGED BOY IN THE WATCH HOUSE.—A young lad named Joseph Harring, who is partially deranged, was picked up in the street yesterday by the police, and placed in the watch house. His mother resides on Cranberry alley, and the poor child is entirely unable to support him, procured his committal to the House of Refuge some time since. He left the institution, however, and has been wandering about the streets for a few days past. He is poorly clad, and one of his feet is very sore and much swollen. He will probably be sent to the Poor Farm to day.

THE SNYDER'S HOLLOW RAILWAY.—The Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Allegheny & Snyder's Hollow Railway Company, for Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, have succeeded in securing subscriptions to the amount of six thousand dollars since the meeting on Wednesday afternoon last. Twelve thousand dollars or two thousand dollars to be subscribed, and it is probable that amount will be subscribed before the next meeting. It is projected to commence laying the rails on the road early next spring, and have it completed and in operation during the summer. The road will pass through a thickly settled district, and no doubt exists in the minds of the stockholders as to it proving a paying investment.

A RUNAWAY.—On Friday evening a horse attached to a buggy containing Mr. Joseph McKee and a young lady, took fright while passing the Penn Steam Mill on Lacock street, Allegheny, and started down the street at a fearful rate of speed. Mr. McKee succeeded in keeping the buggy in the street track until reaching the short curve on Sandusky street, where it upset, throwing the occupants upon the pavement. The young lady escaped with a few bruises, while Mr. McKee had his right shoulder bruised, one of his ribs broken, and received other slight injuries. He was carried into an adjoining dwelling and Dr. Conklin sent for, who attended to the sufferers.

Trenching in the Old Theater.

Last evening, Mr. Harry Moorhouse, an eloquent and earnest young evangelist, from Lancashire, England, preached to a dense audience in the Old Theater, on Fifth street, which was arranged for the purpose by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Moorhouse has a very entertaining style, and speaks with remarkable clearness. Some of his appeals are really powerful, and his arguments rarely fails to convince and convict the unbeliever. The audience was manifestly very deeply interested in the sermon, and listened with marked attention all through it. A large number of persons were unable to get into the house, and had to remain in the lobby and standing room of the stores which attended the meeting last night will, no doubt, contribute to the Young Men's Christian Association to establish divine services in the old theater permanently. The meeting this evening will be addressed by Mr. Moorhouse, and no doubt a large audience will be in attendance.

Caught at Last.

On the 12th of October, 1866, Mrs. Emma Morrow, a resident of Oil City, made an information before Justice Wm. Bongbner, of Canal township, Venango county, charging one David R. Porter, then a resident of the same place, with assault and battery with attempt to outrage. Mrs. Morrow alleged that on the night previous, Porter had broken into her bed room, choked her and attempted to outrage her, at the same time drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot her if she gave an alarm. He was, however, foiled in his attempt. Porter kept out of the way and managed to elude the police, and on the 13th of August last, another information was made by Mrs. Morrow, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Porter, in this county, passed the matter in the hands of Alderman Dickson, of this city. Officer Sarber and Swift shortly afterwards ascertaining that he was at the house of his parents in Sewickley, started there and found him in the house. Porter escaped by jumping out of the second story window, pulling Porter was seen on Federal Friday last, when the officers discovered him walking through one of the streets in Sewickley, and arrested him. He was taken before Alderman Donaldson and held in one hundred dollars bail for his appearance at court, on Monday next, when he will be taken to Venango county for a hearing before Justice Bonghner.

Patents Issued.

The following patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending November 19, 1867, each bearing that date:

Abram Reese, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in the shaping dies of grooved rolls.

Jonah Woodruff, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in sleeping cars.

Jesse H. Harper, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in coke presses.

John M. Cooper of Pittsburgh, for improved tools for making cores for casting globe valves.

F. S. Cittenden, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in manufacturing bricks. Ante-dated November, 1866.

Marshall D. Wellman, of Allegheny City, for screws.

Charles Kane, of Allegheny City, assignor to self and John Gribben, for improved cash-register.

William A. Boyd, of Alfoona, for improved axle box.

John J. Kent, of Newton, for improvement in sliding machines.

W. F. Elliott, of Bethlehem, for improvement in step-ladders.

R. R. Addison, of Wheeling, for improvement in lamp chimneys.

Steamer for the Ninth Ward.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward was held on saturday evening, in the hall of the Independence Engine House, on Penn street, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine for that ward. Wm. R. Ford, Esq., was called to preside. It was reported that four thousand five hundred dollars had been collected for the purchase of the engine. On motion of S. F. Hunter, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to contract for the purchase of the engine at the manufacturing Works, New Hampshire, and also for the purchase of two hose carriages, one for the engine and one for the hook and ladder. Dow, Crawford, A. J. Cochran, James Park, Jr., David McFarland, Wm. Burke and Wm. H. Hays were appointed their willingness to pay the remaining portion of the amount necessary to make up the purchase in the event that it was not collected. The engines, horses, harness, etc., will cost in all, the people about five thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. James Park, Jr., who resides in Allegheny, but who has an interest in the matter, having property in the Ninth ward, offered to have manufactured at his works a steel bonker, to be sent to the *Amazeag* Works, to be placed in the engine. The offer was accepted and thanks returned. After an interchange of opinion on the subject of the purchase, the meeting adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Hearing Before United States Commissioner Gamble.—The Statement of Robert Black.—The Prisoner Held for Trial

Wm. A. Thompson of this city, the particulars of which arrested in New York on a charge of abstracting letters from the Pittsburgh Post Office, and was previously published, had a hearing before United State Commissioner, H. D. Gamble, saturday afternoon.

The information upon which he was arrested was made by Robert Black, the young man who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of opening several locks boxes.

The information alleges that at the city of Pittsburgh, from the first day of August to the 20th of October, 1867, James Wilson and Wm. A. Thompson feloniously and designedly times during the aforesaid period, break into the Postoffice of said city and carried away letters containing articles of value.

At the hearing on saturday, Assistant District Attorney W. D. Moore appeared for the United States. Thompson's counsel, Mr. Hutchison, proposed to waive a partial hearing and give the prisoner time to prepare answer if he should wish to make any defense at the hearing.

Black was the first witness sworn. He was asked if the facts set forth in the information which was made by him on the 30th of October were true, and replied in the affirmative. Hutchison testified as follows:

I became acquainted with this Wilson at a picnic in the country. Thompson was present and was acquainted with Wilson before I was. On the way to town Thompson left the car before I was and I did not think it was in the month of August; Wilson told me that Thompson was after support, and that after support and he asked me what I was doing; told him I was working for the money on them; Thompson told me money; told him yes; he asked me if I could keep it to myself and I told him I could; I then showed them what mine to the postoffice, took a bunch of keys out of my pocket, opened one of the locks, took out a letter and handed it to Thompson; Thompson opened the letter, took out the money and handed the letter to Wilson; Wilson then took out the money and handed the letter to Thompson; Thompson then